

**THE SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF  
*HELICHRYSUM BAXTERI*  
 A. CUNN. EX DC.  
 - A CORRECTION**

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In one of my recent papers (Anderberg, in press) an error bound to create confusion has regrettably been published. The error concerns the systematic position of *Helichrysum baxteri* A. Cunn. ex DC.

Although the name *Argyrophanes* is cited in my publication as a synonym under *Chrysocephalum*, the species *H. baxteri* (= *Argyrophanes behrii* Schltr) is missing from the list of recognized species of this genus. Instead it is found under "*Lawrencella*" (i. e. a complex of Australian species, excluded from *Helichrysum*). The error is very unfortunate, and I have decided to clarify the issue by proposing the following new combination:

*Chrysocephalum baxteri* (A. Cunn. ex DC.) A. Anderb., comb. nov. — Basionym: *Helichrysum baxteri* A. Cunningham ex De Candolle, Prodr. systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis 6: 193. 1838.

In my treatise, *Helichrysum* was demonstrated to be an unnatural assemblage of taxa, with many of its representatives being related to different parts of the tribe. As a result, some genera which are generally included in *Helichrysum* (e. g. by Bentham 1867, Haegi 1986) were separated. One such genus is *Chrysocephalum*. The species of this genus are diagnosed by specialized two-celled cypsela trichomes with one cell overtopping the other, they have involucre bracts with con-

spicuously fringed margins and divided stereomes, and apically subplumose pappus bristles. These characters are also found in the genera which I have identified as the closest relatives, i. e. *Waitzia*, *Gratwickia*, *Leptorhynchos* and *Asteridia*. In all of these genera the innermost involucre bracts are often provided with a narrow, sometimes terete claw formed by the divided stereome.

*Helichrysum baxteri* A. Cunn. ex DC., (syn. *Argyrophanes behrii* Schltr) has white, conspicuously fringed involucre bracts, with the innermost being provided with a terete, clawed, divided stereome, cypselas almost glabrous, but with scattered two-celled trichomes which are basically the same as those in *Chrysocephalum*. The presence in *H. baxteri* of these characters supports the notion that it should be placed in the "Waitzia group" (Anderberg, in press). Awaiting a detailed analysis of the whole group at the species level I have tentatively placed *H. baxteri* in *Chrysocephalum*, which thus comprises 8 and not 7 species as indicated in my paper.

1. *C. adpressum* (Fitzg.) A. Anderb.
2. *C. ambiguum* (Turcz.) A. Anderb.
3. *C. apiculatum* (Labill.) D. Don
4. *C. baxteri* (A. Cunn. ex DC.) A. Anderb.
5. *C. eremaeum* (Haegi) A. Anderb.
6. *C. podolepideum* (F. Muell.) A. Anderb.
7. *C. pterochaetum* F. Muell.
8. *C. semipapposum* (Labill.) Steetz

## References

- Anderberg, A. Taxonomy and phylogeny of the tribe Gnaphalieae (Asteraceae). *Opera Bot.* (In press)
- Bentham, G. 1867. *Flora Australiensis* 3. London.
- Haegi, L. 1986. *Helichrysum*. In: Jessop, J. P. & Tölken, H. R. (eds), *Flora of South Australia* 3. South Australian Printing Division, Adelaide, pp. 1523—1538.